

CHAPTER 106 DEER HUNTING

[Prior to 12/31/86, Conservation Commission[290] Ch 106]

571—106.1(481A) Licenses. Every hunter must have in possession a deer license valid for the current year when hunting, possessing, or transporting deer. No person while hunting deer shall carry or have in possession any license or transportation tag issued to another person.

106.1(1) Bow season license. Paid bow deer licenses shall be valid for taking any deer statewide or antlerless deer in the special antlerless zone and shall be valid only during the bow season. Only one paid bow license may be obtained from the county recorder's office. Individuals purchasing one bow license are eligible to purchase any gun license(s) available as provided in 571—Chapter 105 and 571—Chapter 106. This includes antlerless-only bow or gun permits in any county or special hunt area where additional licenses are available.

106.1(2) Regular gun season license. Paid regular gun season licenses will be valid for antlered deer, any sex deer or antlerless deer depending on the county or zone hunted. Licenses shall be valid statewide for the season designated on the license, except that antlerless licenses shall be valid only in one county in the special antlerless zone. Antlered deer are defined as those deer having at least one 7-inch antler.

Paid regular gun season licenses will be issued by season and will be valid for the designated season only.

106.1(3) Muzzleloader season. Paid muzzleloader season licenses shall be valid during one of the muzzleloader seasons for antlered deer, any sex deer, or antlerless deer depending on the county or zone hunted. Licenses will be valid statewide for the season designated on the license, except that antlerless licenses shall be valid only in one county in the special antlerless zone. Antlered deer are defined as those deer having at least one 7-inch antler.

106.1(4) Special late season. Paid special late season deer licenses will be valid only for antlerless deer during the special late season in one of the counties in the special antlerless zone.

571—106.2(481A) Season dates. Deer may be taken only during the following seasons:

106.2(1) Bow season. Deer may be taken by bow and arrow in accordance with the type of license issued from October 1 through the Friday before the first Saturday in December and from the Monday following the third Saturday in December through January 10 of the following year, except special regulations in deer population management areas (571—Chapter 105).

106.2(2) Regular gun seasons. Deer may be taken with gun only in accordance with the type, tenure and zone from the first Saturday in December and continuing for five consecutive days or from the second Saturday in December and continuing for nine consecutive days.

106.2(3) Muzzleloader seasons. Deer may be taken by muzzleloader in accordance with the type, tenure and zone from the Saturday closest to October 14 and continuing for nine consecutive days or from the Monday following the third Saturday in December through January 10 of the following year.

106.2(4) Special late season. Antlerless deer may be taken by shotgun, muzzleloading rifle, handgun or bow as permitted in 571—106.7(481A) from January 11, 1999, through January 17, 1999. All participants must meet the hunter orange requirements in Iowa Code section 481A.122. All other regulations for taking deer with a firearm shall apply.

571—106.3(481A) Shooting hours. Legal shooting hours vary according to the type of season.

106.3(1) Bow season. Legal shooting hours for hunting deer with bow and arrow shall be one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset each day.

106.3(2) Regular gun season. Legal shooting hours for hunting deer with a gun shall be sunrise to sunset each day.

106.3(3) Muzzleloader seasons and special late season. Legal shooting hours for hunting deer during the muzzleloader seasons and special late season shall be one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset each day, regardless of weapon used.

571—106.4(481A) Limits.

106.4(1) Bow season. Daily bag limit one deer per license; possession limit one deer per license. A person may only shoot and tag a deer by utilizing the license and tag issued in the person's name.

106.4(2) Muzzleloader season. Daily bag limit one deer per license; possession limit one deer per license. A person may only shoot and tag a deer by utilizing the license and tag issued in the person's name.

106.4(3) Regular gun seasons. Bag limit shall be one deer for each hunter in the party who has a valid deer transportation tag. Possession limit shall be one deer per license; "possession" shall mean that the deer is in possession of the person whose license number matches the number of the transportation tag on the carcass of the deer.

106.4(4) Special late season. Daily bag and possession limit is one deer per license. Tagging requirements are the same as for the regular gun seasons.

106.4(5) Maximum annual possession limit. The maximum annual possession limit is one deer for each legal transportation tag obtained from the department of natural resources or county recorder.

571—106.5(481A) Areas open to hunting.

106.5(1) Paid deer licenses. Hunters shall be restricted to the type of deer they shoot based on the date and county or zone where they hunt.

a. *Bow season.* Deer of either sex may be taken in all counties.

b. *Early muzzleloader season and first regular gun season.* Any sex deer may be taken in all counties.

c. *Late muzzleloader season and second regular gun season.* Licenses will be valid for any sex deer in all counties.

106.5(2) Paid antlerless deer licenses. Paid antlerless deer licenses for the bow season, second regular gun season, late muzzleloader season and special late season shall be valid only for antlerless deer and only in the following counties (special antlerless zone): Adair, Montgomery, Page, Fremont, Adams, Taylor, Union, Ringgold, Clarke, Decatur, Lucas, Wayne, Monroe, Appanoose, Wapello, Davis, Jefferson, Van Buren, Henry, Lee and Washington.

106.5(3) Free landowner/tenant licenses. Free landowner/tenant licenses shall be valid for deer of either sex taken on the landowner/tenant's farm unit during the season designated on the license, except free regular gun season licenses shall be valid for both of the following periods: for five consecutive days beginning the first Saturday in December, and for nine consecutive days beginning the second Saturday in December.

106.5(4) Closed areas. There shall be no open season for hunting deer on the county roads immediately adjacent to or through Union Slough National Wildlife Refuge, Kossuth County, where posted accordingly. There shall be no open seasons for hunting deer on all portions of rights-of-way on Interstate Highways 29, 35, 80 and 380.

571—106.6(481A) License quotas. A limited number of deer licenses or a limited number of certain types of licenses will be issued as follows:

106.6(1) Bow season. An unlimited number of bow licenses will be issued from the county recorder's office. Persons that purchase a bow license may purchase up to two gun licenses as described in 106.6(2), or may purchase one gun license and one antlerless bow license valid only for the county or counties specified.

106.6(2) Regular gun seasons. Unlimited licenses for both first and second season will be available for all counties. Persons obtaining a paid license for the second regular gun season or late muzzleloader season shall be eligible to purchase a second antlerless-only license for the second regular gun season or late muzzleloader season that is valid for one of the counties designated in 106.5(2). Persons obtaining a paid license for the first regular gun season shall be eligible to purchase, if available, a second antlerless-only license for the late muzzleloader season that is valid for one of the counties designated in 106.5(2). No person obtaining a paid first season gun license is eligible to obtain a paid gun license for the second regular gun season.

106.6(3) Muzzleloader seasons.

a. Early muzzleloader season. No more than 7,500 licenses will be sold for the October early muzzleloader season. Hunters obtaining a paid early muzzleloader season license are not eligible to purchase any other gun season license.

b. Late muzzleloader season. An unlimited number of licenses will be issued for the December-January late muzzleloader season. Persons obtaining a paid late muzzleloader season license may obtain one additional second season or late muzzleloader gun license if available.

106.6(4) Landowner/tenant free license and additional paid bow or gun license(s). Anyone receiving a free landowner/tenant license may purchase any additional paid bow license and one or two gun licenses in accordance with rule 106.6(481A).

106.6(5) Special antlerless-only licenses. Antlerless-only permits will be available by county to all eligible individuals by drawing as follows:

Adams, 600; Appanoose, 800; Clarke, 500; Davis, 1,000; Decatur, 800; Fremont, 300; Jefferson, 500; Lucas, 300; Monroe, 700; Ringgold, 800; Taylor, 800; Union, 500; Van Buren, 1,100; Wapello, 500; Wayne, 300; Adair, 300; Page, 200; Montgomery, 300; Washington, 300; Henry, 300; and Lee, 300.

106.6(6) Special late season. Hunters may obtain special late season licenses subject to quotas for each county regardless of any other deer licenses they may have obtained.

571—106.7(481A) Method of take. Permitted weapons and devices vary according to the type of season.

106.7(1) Bow season. Except as provided in 571—15.5(481A), only recurve, compound or long-bows with broadhead arrows will be permitted in taking deer during the bow season. Arrows with chemical or explosive pods are not permitted.

106.7(2) Regular gun seasons. Only 10-, 12-, 16- and 20-gauge shotguns, shooting single slugs only, flintlock or percussion cap lock muzzleloaded rifles or muskets of not less than .44 nor larger than .775 caliber, shooting single projectiles only, and handguns as described in 106.7(3) will be permitted in taking deer during the regular gun seasons.

106.7(3) Muzzleloader seasons. Only muzzleloading rifles will be permitted in taking deer during the early muzzleloader season. During the late muzzleloader season, deer may be taken with a muzzleloader, handgun or bow. “Muzzleloading rifles” are defined as flintlock or percussion cap lock muzzleloaded rifles or muskets of not less than .44 nor larger than .775 caliber, shooting single projectiles only. Centerfire handguns must be .357 or larger shooting straight-walled cartridges propelling an expanding-type bullet (no full-metal jacket) and complying with all other requirements provided in 1997 Iowa Acts, House File 142. Revolvers, pistols and black powder handguns must have a 4-inch minimum barrel length. There can be no shoulder stock or long-barrel modifications to handguns. Black powder handguns must be .44 caliber or larger, shooting single projectile only.

106.7(4) Prohibited weapons and devices. The use of dogs, domestic animals, bait, rifles other than muzzleloaded, handguns except as provided in 106.7(2) and 106.7(3), crossbows except as otherwise provided, automobiles, aircraft, or any mechanical conveyance or device, including electronic calls, is prohibited, except that paraplegics and single or double amputees of the legs may hunt from any stationary motor-driven land conveyance. “Bait” means grain, fruit, vegetable, nuts, hay, salt, mineral blocks, or any other natural food materials; commercial products containing natural food materials; or by-products of such materials transported to or placed in an area for the intent of attracting wildlife. Bait does not include food placed during normal agricultural activities. “Paraplegic” means an individual with paralysis of the lower half of the body with involvement of both legs, usually due to disease of or injury to the spinal cord. It shall be unlawful for a person, while hunting deer, to have on their person a rifle other than a muzzleloading rifle that meets the requirements of 106.7(3), or to have on their person a handgun during the bow and early muzzleloader seasons.

106.7(5) Discharge of firearms from roadway. No person shall discharge a shotgun shooting slugs or muzzleloader from a highway during the regular gun seasons in all counties and parts of counties north of Highway 30 and west of Highway 63. A “highway” means the way between property lines open to the public for vehicle traffic as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1(78).

571—106.8(481A) Application procedures.

106.8(1) County recorder—issuance. All free landowner/tenant deer licenses issued to qualifying landowners or tenants shall be issued by the county recorder’s office in the county of residence. Regular shotgun and late muzzleloader season licenses shall be issued through the first Friday in November. Special late season licenses and bow licenses shall be issued through January 10. Additional paid deer licenses must be purchased through the department of natural resources.

106.8(2) Regular gun, late muzzleloader season and antlerless licenses. All applications for paid regular gun, late muzzleloader season, special late season and antlerless bow licenses shall be made on forms provided by the department of natural resources and returned to the department of natural resources office in Des Moines, Iowa. Applications for all statewide licenses and the first antlerless license must be accompanied by \$25 for each license. Applications for all antlerless licenses after the first antlerless license must be accompanied by \$10 for each license. Only individual applications will be accepted. Any incomplete or improperly completed application, any application not meeting the above conditions, or any application received after the application period will not be considered a valid application.

a. Statewide licenses. Applications will be received and accepted from the second Monday in July through the last Friday in August or if the application form bears a valid and legible U.S. Postal Service postmark prior to that date.

b. Antlerless licenses. Paid antlerless licenses will be issued by quota established for each county in the special antlerless zone. Applications will be received and accepted from the second Monday in July through the last Friday in August or if the application form bears a valid and legible U.S. Postal Service postmark prior to that date. Hunters may apply for one license for one of the following seasons: bow; second regular gun; or late muzzleloader. Hunters may apply for one additional license for the special late season. A drawing will be held for each county where the number of applications exceeds the quota. Applications will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis after September 1 if any county quotas do not fill. Applications for the bow season or second regular gun season or late muzzleloader season will be accepted through the first Friday in November or until quotas fill. Applications for the special late season will be accepted through January 10, 1999, or until quotas fill. If licenses are still available after September 1, hunters may apply for one additional license for the bow season, or second regular gun season, or late muzzleloader season and one additional license for the special late season. The maximum number of antlerless licenses for an individual is four: two for the bow or second regular gun or late muzzleloader season and two for the special late season (if second licenses are available).

106.8(3) Early muzzleloader season licenses. All applications for early muzzleloader season licenses must be made on forms provided by the department of natural resources and returned to the department in Des Moines, Iowa. Applications must be accompanied by \$25 for each license. Only individual applications will be accepted. Applications will be received and accepted from the second Monday in July through the second Friday in August. If valid applications exceed the quota, a drawing will be held. Any incomplete or improperly completed application, any application not meeting the above conditions, or any application received after the application period will not be considered as a valid application. If the quota for early muzzleloader season deer licenses has not been filled, licenses shall then be issued in the order in which applications are received and shall continue to be issued until quotas have been met or until the last Friday in August whichever first occurs.

106.8(4) Alternate application methods. The department may develop media/ telecommunication options that would allow for additional methods of obtaining a deer license. Methods and deadlines may be determined by the department as a part of the alternative methods developed.

106.8(5) Restrictions. No person shall apply for or purchase more than two deer bow licenses or one bow license and two firearms licenses except as provided in 571—Chapter 105 and rule 106.6(481A). No one purchasing an early muzzleloader deer license may purchase a second gun license. No one purchasing a first season gun license may purchase a second regular gun season license.

If a person provides false information in an application for any deer license, that license and transportation tag and any other deer hunting license and transportation tag applied for during the same year shall be invalid.

571—106.9(481A) Transportation tag. A transportation tag bearing the license number of the licensee, year of issuance, and date of kill properly shown shall be visibly attached to the carcass of each deer, in such a manner that the tag cannot be removed without mutilating or destroying the tag, within 15 minutes of the time the deer is killed or before the carcass of the deer is moved in any manner, whichever first occurs. This tag shall be proof of possession and shall remain affixed to the carcass until such time as the animal is processed for consumption. The head, and antlers if any, shall remain attached to all deer while being transported by any means whatsoever from the place where taken to the processor or commercial preservation facility, or until the deer has been processed for consumption.

571—106.10(481A) Youth deer and severely disabled hunts.**106.10(1) Licenses.**

a. Youth deer hunt. A special youth deer license will be issued to any Iowa resident that is 12 to 15 years of age by September 1 who possesses a valid hunter safety certificate. All persons participating must be accompanied by an adult possessing a regular hunting license and habitat stamp. Only one adult may participate for each youth hunter. The accompanying adult must not possess a firearm or bow and must be in direct company of the youth at all times. Persons may obtain only one youth deer license, but may also obtain one bow or firearm license for any other season. If the youth obtains a free landowner/tenant license, it will count as the one free license for which the youth's family is eligible.

b. Severely disabled hunt. Any Iowa resident meeting the requirements of Iowa Code section 321L.1(8) will be issued a severely disabled license. Persons applying for a severely disabled license must either possess a disabilities parking permit or provide a completed form from the department of natural resources and signed by a physician verifying their disability as defined in Iowa Code section 321L.1(8) along with a completed application. Those individuals between 16 and 65 years of age must also possess a regular hunting license and habitat stamp. Persons obtaining a license for the severely disabled hunt may not obtain any other deer hunting license.

106.10(2) Season dates. Any sex deer may be taken statewide from the third Saturday in September through the first Sunday of October.

106.10(3) Shooting hours. Legal shooting hours for hunting deer will be one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset each day regardless of weapon used.

106.10(4) Limits and license quotas. Daily bag and possession limit is one deer per licensed person. The licensee can shoot only one deer during this season. An unlimited number of licenses will be issued.

106.10(5) Method of take and other regulations. Deer may be taken with shotgun, bow or muzzleloaded rifles as permitted in 571—106.7(481A). All participants must meet the hunter orange requirement in Iowa Code section 481A.122. All other regulations for taking deer with a gun shall apply.

106.10(6) Application procedures. All applications for youth gun and severely disabled deer hunting licenses for the current season shall be made on forms provided by the department of natural resources and returned to the department of natural resources office in Des Moines, Iowa. No one shall submit more than one application. Applications for youth gun and severely disabled deer hunting licenses must be accompanied by \$25 for each license. Applications will be received and accepted only from the third Monday in June through the third Friday in July.

571—106.11(481A) Deer depredation management. Upon signing a depredation management agreement with the department, producers of agricultural or high-value horticultural crops may be issued deer depredation permits to shoot deer causing excessive crop damage. If immediate action is necessary to forestall serious damage, depredation permits may be issued before an agreement is signed. Further permits will not be authorized until an agreement is signed.

106.11(1) Method of take and other regulations. Legal weapons and restrictions will be governed by 571—106.7(481A).

For deer shooting permits only, there are no shooting hour restrictions. The producer or designee must meet the deer hunters' orange apparel requirements in Iowa Code section 481A.122.

106.11(2) Eligibility. Producers growing typical agricultural crops (such as corn, soybeans, hay and oats and tree farms and other forestlands under a timber management program) and producers of high-value horticultural crops (such as Christmas trees, fruit or vegetable crops, nurseries, and commercial nut growers) shall be eligible to enter into depredation management agreements if these crops sustain excessive damage.

a. The producer may be the landowner or a tenant, whoever has cropping rights to the land.

b. Excessive damage is defined as crop losses exceeding \$1,000 in a single growing season, or the likelihood that damage will exceed \$1,000 if preventive action is not taken, or a documented history of at least \$1,000 damage annually in previous years.

106.11(3) Depredation management plans. Upon request from a producer, field employees of the wildlife bureau will inspect and identify the type and amount of crop damage sustained from deer. If damage is not excessive, technical advice will be given to the producer on methods to reduce or prevent future damage. If damage is excessive and the producer agrees to participate, a written depredation management plan will be developed by the field employee in consultation with the producer.

a. The goal of the management plan will be to reduce damage below excessive levels within a specified time period through a combination of producer-initiated preventive measures and the issuance of deer depredation permits.

(1) Depredation plans written for producers of typical agricultural crops may require preventive measures such as harassment of deer with pyrotechnics and cannons, guard dogs, temporary fencing, allowing more hunters, increasing the take of antlerless deer, and other measures that may prove effective.

(2) Depredation plans written for producers of high-value horticultural crops may include all of these measures, plus permanent fencing where necessary. Fencing will not be required if the cost of a fence exceeds \$1,000.

(3) Depredation permits to shoot deer may be issued to temporarily reduce deer numbers until long-term preventive measures become effective. Depredation permits will not be used as a long-term solution to deer damage problems.

b. Depredation management plans will normally be written for a three-year period with progress reviewed annually by the department and the producer.

(1) The plan will become effective when signed by the field employee of the wildlife bureau and the producer.

(2) Plans may be modified or extended if mutually agreed upon by the department and the producer.

(3) Depredation permits will not be issued after the initial term of the management plan if the producer fails to implement preventive measures outlined in the plan.

106.11(4) Depredation permits. Two types of depredation permits may be issued under a depredation management plan.

a. Deer depredation licenses. Deer depredation licenses may be sold to hunters for the regular deer license fee to be used during one or more legal hunting seasons. Depredation licenses will be available to producers of agricultural and horticultural crops.

(1) Depredation licenses will be issued in blocks of five licenses up to the number specified in the management plan.

(2) Depredation licenses may be sold to individuals designated by the producer as having permission to hunt. No individual may obtain more than two depredation licenses. Licenses will be sold by designated department field employees.

(3) Depredation licenses issued to the producer or producer's family member may be the one free license for which the producer family is eligible annually.

(4) Depredation licenses will be valid only for antlerless deer, unless otherwise specified in the management plan, regardless of restrictions that may be imposed on regular deer hunting licenses in that county.

(5) Hunters may keep any deer legally tagged with a depredation license.

(6) All other regulations for the hunting season specified on the license will apply.

b. Deer shooting permits. Permits for shooting deer outside an established hunting season may be issued to producers of high-value horticultural crops when damage cannot be controlled in a timely manner during the hunting seasons (such as late summer buck rubs in an orchard and winter browsing in a Christmas tree plantation), and to other agricultural producers.

(1) Deer shooting permits will be issued at no cost to the producer.

(2) The producer or one or more designees approved by the department may take all the deer specified on the permit.

(3) Permits available to producers of high-value horticultural crops will allow taking deer from August 1 through March 31. Permits issued for August 1 through August 31 shall be valid only for taking antlered deer. Permits issued for September 1 through March 31 may be valid for taking antlered deer, antlerless deer or any deer, depending on the nature of the damage. Permits available to other agricultural producers will allow taking deer from September 1 through October 31.

(4) The times, dates, place and other restrictions on the shooting of deer will be specified on the permit.

(5) Antlers from all deer recovered must be turned over to the conservation officer to be disposed of according to department rules.

(6) Shooters must wear blaze orange and comply with all other applicable laws and regulations pertaining to shooting and hunting.

c. Deer depredation licenses and shooting permits will be valid only on the land where damage is occurring or the immediately adjacent property. Other parcels of land in the farm unit not adjacent to the parcels receiving damage will not qualify.

d. Depredation licenses and shooting permits will be issued in addition to any other licenses for which the hunters may be eligible.

e. Depredation licenses and shooting permits will not be issued if the producer restricts the legal take of deer from the property sustaining damage by limiting hunter numbers below levels required to control the deer herd.

106.11(5) Disposal. It shall be the producer's responsibility to see that all deer are field dressed, tagged with a DNR salvage tag, and removed immediately from the field. Dead deer must be handled for consumption, and the producer must coordinate disposal of deer offered to the public through the local conservation officer. Charitable organizations will have the first opportunity to take deer offered to the public. No producer can keep more than two deer taken under special depredation permits. By express permission from a DNR enforcement officer, the landowner may dispose of deer carcasses through a livestock sanitation facility.

571—106.12(481A) Eligibility for free landowner/tenant deer licenses.

106.12(1) *Who qualifies for free deer hunting license.* Owners or tenants of a farm unit, or a member of an owner's or tenant's family that resides with the owner or tenant, are eligible for free deer licenses. The owner or tenant does not have to reside on the farm unit but must be actively engaged in farming it. Nonresident landowners do not qualify.

106.12(2) *Who qualifies as a tenant.* A "tenant" is a person other than the landowner who is actively engaged in the operation of the farm. The tenant may be a member of the landowner's family, including the landowner's spouse or child in some circumstances, or a third party not a family member. The tenant does not have to reside on the farm unit.

106.12(3) *What "actively engaged in farming" means.* Landowners and tenants are "actively engaged in farming" if they personally participate in decisions about farm operations and those decisions, along with external factors such as weather and market prices, determine their profit or loss for the products they produce. Tenants qualify if they farm land owned by another and pay rent in cash or kind. A farm manager or other third party that operates a farm for a fee or a laborer that works on the farm for a wage and is not a family member does not qualify as a tenant.

106.12(4) *Landowners who qualify as active farmers.* These landowners:

- a. Are the sole operator of a farm unit (along with immediate family members), or
- b. Make all farm operations decisions, but contract for custom farming or hire labor to do some or all of the work, or
- c. Participate annually in farm operations decisions such as negotiations with federal farm agencies or negotiations about cropping practices on specific fields that are rented to a tenant, or
- d. Raise specialty crops such as orchards, nurseries, or tree farms that do not necessarily produce annual income but require annual operating decisions about maintenance or improvements, or
- e. May have portions of the farm enrolled in a long-term land retirement program such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) as long as other farm operations occur annually, or
- f. Place their entire cropland in the CRP or other long-term land retirement program with no other active farming operation occurring on the farm.

106.12(5) *Landowners who do not qualify.* These landowners:

- a. Use a farm manager or other third party to operate the farm, or
- b. Cash rent the entire farm to a tenant who is responsible for all farm operations including following preapproved operations plans.

106.12(6) *Where free licenses are valid.* Free licenses are valid only on that portion of the farm unit that is in a zone open to deer hunting. A "farm unit" is all parcels of land that are operated as a unit for agricultural purposes and are under lawful control of the landowner or tenant. Individual parcels of land do not need to be adjacent to one another to be included in the farm unit. "Agricultural purposes" includes but is not limited to field crops, livestock, horticultural crops (e.g., nurseries, orchards, truck farms, or Christmas tree plantations), and land managed for timber production.

106.12(7) *How many free licenses may be obtained.* The maximum number of free licenses per farm unit is two, one for the landowner (or family member) and one for the tenant (or family member). If there is no tenant, the landowner's family may obtain only one license. A tenant or the tenant's family is entitled to only one free license even if the tenant farms land for more than one landowner.

571—106.13(481A) Special late season deer hunt. Rescinded IAB 6/17/98, effective 7/22/98.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 481A.38, 481A.39, 481A.48 and 483A.24.

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OBJECTION

At its July 1994 meeting the Administrative Rules Review Committee voted to impose an objection on rule **571—106.11(481A)** relating to deer depredation permits. The members believe this rule is unreasonable in that it puts too many restrictions on the taking of deer and will not prevent or substantially reduce damage to threatened crops. This program is designed to help protect high value horticultural crops from deer depredation by allowing the landowner to kill the deer which threaten production. To accomplish this goal the permit should not be restricted to a specific time and date. Instead, the process should not only attempt to stop future damage, it should also work to stop current depredation by allowing the deer to be killed when the damage occurs.